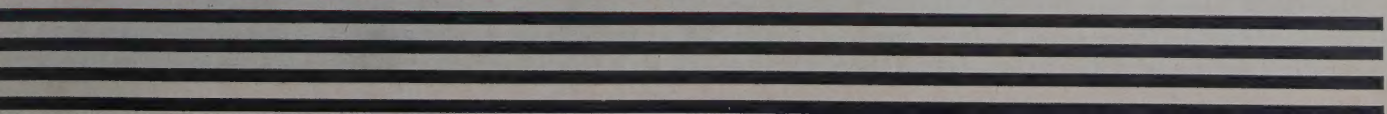


10¢



GRAIN

MARCH, 1943



A TRIBUTE TO LABOR



*and its great role in helping
to win the war*



The "Minute Men" of Concord and Lexington, who gave us liberty, were workers, too. Just as today, they fought with tools and guns alike

.... Today America faces the most dangerous foes in all its history. This is a people's war—a workers' war—everything we have is at stake.

.... Today all America salutes Labor for its epic four-star Victory Drive—

★ In out-producing the Axis in guns, planes, tanks, ships, and other vital equipment needed for Victory.

★ In supplying millions of men to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

★ In working on Civilian Defense through air raid protection, salvage, conservation, Red Cross, and other home-front activities.

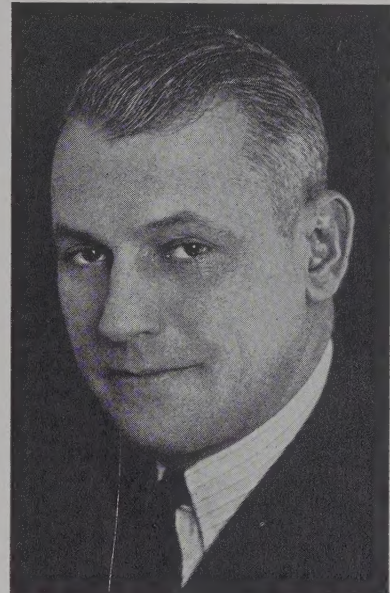
★ In setting the pace for America's great WAR BOND VICTORY DRIVE for 10 percent of *everybody's* income invested regularly, systematically in War Savings Bonds.

PLANT SUPERVISION

In Wartime

*Grain Is Ammunition, Says The Author,
But Increased Production, Higher Efficiency,
And Recognition Of The Pertinent
Factors Outlined Will Down All Obstacles.*

By Gilbert P. Lane



PLANT MANAGER, ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO., RIVERDALE, ILL.
PRESIDENT, SOCIETY OF GRAIN ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENTS

WE ARE engaged in a war, the outcome of which will be governed by that country which can out-produce all others.

This war, can to a large extent be won in the factories, the mines, the mills and places of mass production—and must be won eventually by America because there is no good reason why we cannot out-produce any enemy Nation in the world. Throughout all the great variety of industries in America, it is estimated that there is considerably over a million men working in the capacity of supervisory jobs, ranging from straw bosses and foremen to superintendents.

This approximate 1,100,000 men are without doubt America's strategic army, navy, air corps, so to speak, all wrapped up in one. Never before in the history of the world has the leader behind the man behind the gun been so important. Upon this group of supervisors depends America's ability to expand its production.

Grain Is Ammunition in This War

THEY are the men who are in the "know" and can multiply themselves into still more thousands who need to be in the "know". Let us be proud that we are supervisors and that we have the opportunity and ability to help our Nation's most critical needs. And let us be grateful that the golden grain is as much the ammunition of this war as bullets, airplanes and bombs.

The factories of America producing our war materials have, as of today, a certain definite amount of work space, and a certain number of em-

ployees and machines. In order to increase production, we are straining to increase floor space, and to increase the number of trained men, machines, and tools.

No matter how rapidly we increase all of these items, it would be still better if they could be increased more rapidly. That's how urgently we need war production.

In the meantime, let us not overlook another very fruitful source of increased war production—one already at hand and available right now.

I refer to the additional goods which could be produced by increasing the efficiency of operations of our present plants, mills, machines and personnel.

1% Increase Would Save Considerable

WITH the number of men now employed in war production work, and the present equipment, an increase in production of only 1% would be equivalent to adding 6,500,000 man-days a year.

If production could be increased only 5% through greater efficiency, it would add 32,500,000 man-days of work in our war-production industries, without employing or training a single new man, or building another machine.

If production efficiency could be increased 10%, we would have 65,000,000 more man-days, etc.

There is hardly a supervisor in American industry who could not increase the productive efficiency of his plant or department by 1 to 10%, if he would just devote careful study to ways of improving methods, using floor space more economically, using mechanical equipment to capacity, and training his men to work in the most efficient way possible.

Never has there been such necessity nor such incentive to increase productive efficiency as we have today. We have the pressure of shortage of plant space, machine tools, and trained men. Anything that will increase output by 10% will enable you to get from 10 men the productive results of 11. 100 men will do the work of 110.

And these increases in productive efficiency can be accomplished simply by devising better methods, by training men more carefully, and by utilizing space and equipment to their capacity.

Decreases Hammers; Increases Efficiency 20%

IN A RECENT case of our own at the mill, during an endeavor to cut down the consumption of steel, we were able to decrease the number of hammers in a swing hammer grinder by a given percentage without decreasing the life of the remaining hammers—and at the same time increasing the capacity by 20%. You, too, may discover simple and inexpensive ways by a little careful study.

These greater productive results achieved by increased efficiency can be obtained at once. We do not need to build more or bigger plants, manufacture additional machine tools, or train more people in order to reap the rewards of job-method improvement. Of course, we shall still need to increase personnel, build more plants enlarge those we have, make machine tools, in addition to any increases in efficiency we can achieve with our present set-up. We need both the results of increased efficiency with present equipment and the increased production from added facilities.

Let's not overlook the possibilities that lie right before us, in getting more output without the addition of floor space, men, or machines. It just means more skillful planning and alert supervision.

Qualifications of a Good Sup.

SINCE we seem to be a substantial part of the all important group, let us look at the qualifications of a good supervisor. They are said to be:

1. Education and outlook
2. Health program
3. Character
4. Personality
5. Intelligence
6. Leadership.

As advantageous as a good educational background may be, the fact still remains that we have exactly so much and no more for one reason or another. There is very little that can be done about that—but how about educational—outlook. There is certainly no excuse, especially with present day opportunities, not to keep up with the times and not to improve a little each day. Surely the super-

visor who has no educational outlook for the future will not be a supervisor ten years hence. It has been said often that it is an ill wind that blows no good. One of the opportunities always presented by war is an opportunity for higher education. Everybody and his brother has started a little class of some sort right around the corner. Why not join up—most of the boys are doing it.

Now let us take a look at your health. Are you fair, fat and forty, and having trouble lacing your shoes? Is it a fact that the only exercise that you get is the walk from your bedroom to your automobile? If so, you are not able to take the extra licks that a supervisor should be able to take nor are you able to even make an attempt at self-betterment unless you keep your body fit.

All possible means of building up bodily strength and reserve resistance is a commendable thing for all good Americans at this time, especially supervisors. Over-fatigue lowers body resistance. Adequate sleep, reasonable balance of diet and proper humidity conditions of the sleeping room are among the all important. Very few colds will develop into serious illness if the person is able to take care of himself the first few days. Remedy:—drink plenty of water, eat lightly, and get proper rest. A clean machine runs better. Your body is a machine. Keep it clean.

Character—Is your conduct in and about the factory and your community such that it merits the complete confidence of all of your men? If it isn't you had better not criticize John Brown or Peter Smith for being off the morning after, or for whatever the occasion may be.

Intelligence—Intelligence is that

something which lets us vary from the conventional, as received in education, and still do the right thing. A great many times intelligence is considered more important than education, but the two go well together. Be sure you use horse sense when the occasion arises.

Would Outlaw Word "Boss"

Leadership—I think we as a group should outlaw the word "boss". There is surely no room left in industry for that word or any of its principals as they have been known back of the past decade, because you can lead men so much further than you can drive them, and this new principle was not discovered yet. It has been known by many successful executives and supervisors for a good many years.

And now this new principle becomes more important than ever because jobs are so much more plentiful than men, and the demand for the available supply of labor is great. Much more dependence must be placed upon winning willing cooperation than upon hard-boiled "take it or leave it" attitude. A supervisor who knows how to lead men invariably is a good teacher. Good teaching consists of getting men to understand what you are talking about and what you expect of them, how you want it done and why.

Ordway Tead lists the following ten qualities desirable in every leader in his book "The Art of Leadership":

1. Physical energy
2. A sense of purpose and direction
3. Enthusiasm
4. Friendliness
5. Integrity
6. Technical mastery
7. Decisiveness
8. Intelligence
9. Skill in teaching
10. Faith in his men.

Of course, having these qualities is not enough. Being able to use them and put them into full effect is leadership in the perfect state.

Are supervisors salesmen? Yes! In order to be a good supervisor one must also be a good salesman, because:

1. He must command respect for his good judgment, fairness and knowledge.

2. He will appeal to his men through what they want in order to achieve what he wants. Some of the various ways are financial incentive; a good one is job security but the prime ones are good working conditions and opportunities for promotion. Know your men and appeal to them through their individual characteristics. Each one must be handled as a separate case on many subjects.

3. Create the spirit of competition when the occasion indicates the wisdom of such a move.

4. Last but not least, always seek a point of agreement upon which full cooperation can be based.



GRAIN STORAGE

In Arch Buildings of Wood or Steel
500,000 bushels to 10,000,000 bushels

Write today for details

ARCH ROOF CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.

53 W. 42nd Street
New York City

Engineers
Contractors

9 So. Clinton Street
Chicago, Illinois

Only 12% Supers; 4% Execs.

STATISTICS show that 12% of the workers of the world are supervisors and that 4% are executives. If these figures are true they comprise 16% of the workers of the world. Do you wonder what extent the other 84% demand upon us 16%? The correct answer is 100%, according to one of the leading labor relations men of the country, Mr. Harry Newton Clarke of Cleveland, Ohio. That being the case we have a pretty big job on our hands, haven't we? And what an opportunity we have to make this old world a better place in which to live, work and learn and earn. SAY, we better get busy.

Now if you were picked strictly on the merits of the six qualifications outlined—education and outlook, health program, character, personality, intelligence and leadership habits, 78% of you would be permanently successful. Does it not then follow that this would be an excellent time to start giving a little of good healthy thought to all of those six principal outstanding points of qualification if you are not already doing so? But that is not all. Once you have been so picked, there are four other points which play an important part.

1. Technical skill.
2. How to handle the job of supervision.
3. How to handle yourself.
4. How to multiply yourself into others.

Technical Skill—Unless you have a fair knowledge of the technical side of every question involved under your supervision, you surely can't do a very good teaching job, can you?

How to Handle the Job of Supervision—Among some of the important things here, of course, are: (A)—the selection of the man; (B)—the proper education of the man to fit your industry; (C)—the proper treatment of the man; and very important,—(D) proper job instructions.

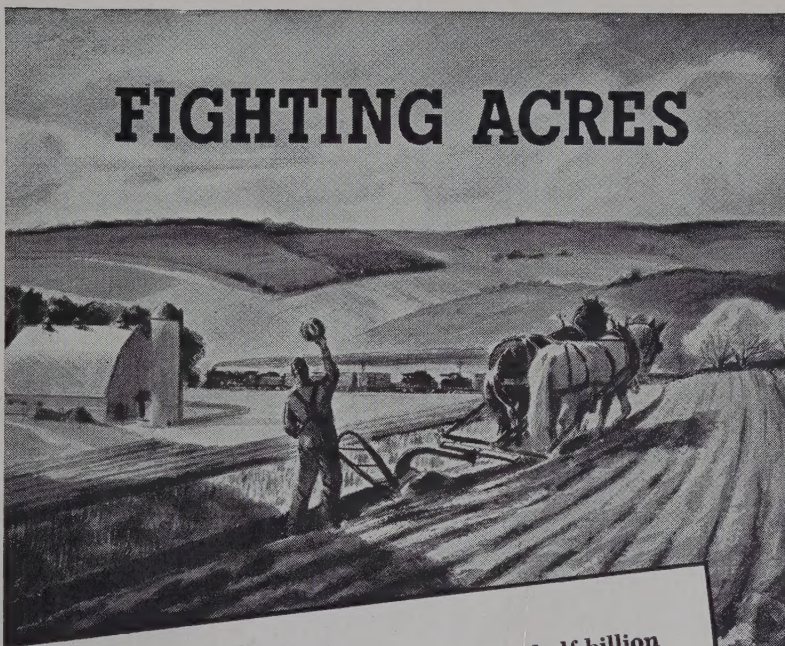
Why Instructions Fail

Here are ten reasons why instructions often fail:

1. Instructions given too lightly.
2. Not repeated.
3. Not clear.
4. The employee not required to explain back his instructions.
5. The importance of the instructions not emphasized.
6. Not specific and not sufficient detail.
7. Reasons why not explained.
8. Instructions not followed up.
9. The employee's cooperation not enlisted.
10. The task assigned or the instructions given are over the head of the worker.

If one of your men should fail to carry out his instructions, check up

FIGHTING ACRES



America's 6 million farms spread over a half-billion acres.

Right now these are fighting acres.

They're feeding at least 7 million soldiers and sailors, each of whom eats nearly twice as much as the average civilian.

They're feeding America's 35 million families.

And to top all this, they've supplied 1¾ billion dollars worth of food to our lend-lease allies in the last 18 months.

Most of this produce was carried by the railroads to the ports—carried in addition to the vast movement of troops, military machines and other war goods.

To keep it all on the move, the railroads are starting off a heavily loaded freight train every four seconds— are hauling a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute of the day and night.

In doing their job the railroads face pressing problems similar to the farmers'.

A lot of our men have joined the armed forces. We cannot get all the extra engines and cars the rush of work requires.

But just as the farmers are going all-out to produce everything they can, we'll do our level best to continue to carry everything they grow as swiftly and reliably as we always have.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN



RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

on these ten points and perhaps you will find that you have only yourself to blame.

The subject of how to handle the job of supervision is one about which you yourself must do something. It is a subject which can run far into the night and for many nights.

Now about this No. 3 question—**HOW TO HANDLE ONE'S SELF.** First and foremost one must have a good temper or perhaps you would class it a bad temper. In any event it must be a temper because that is the motivating power behind the whole scheme of man's driving force. In other words, if you haven't got a temper then you are not worth a damn. Now the important thing in connection with this question of how to handle ourselves is how to control our tempers. If we know the job of supervision and have a temper, and have perfect control of that temper, then we ought to get along pretty nicely.

How to Multiply One's Self Into Others

YOU have the educational background, you have the character, personality, intelligence and leadership habits. You have technical skill, adequate knowledge of supervision and know how to handle yourself. Therefore, you are a good teacher and lack nothing up to this point except the desire, the unselfish desire

to give freely of your time and knowledge, and to inspire all those about you to study and prepare themselves for the day, that mysterious "some day" when for one of many reasons someone else will have your job and mine. And surely if we possess the right qualities we have nothing to fear because when someone else gets our job it will be because our ability has been recognized and we have been promoted. But you sure would be in a heck of a fix of you were promoted and there was no one in the organization to take over the reins of your place, would you not?

Now beyond the last four points mentioned, there are other points, the essentials of which are human sense and a moral sense of responsibility. These two points are closely related to all your relationship with people, starting with your family and carrying on through your employer, your associates, your workmen and the general public.

In conclusion there are two lines of thought that I would like to leave with you. One is about the necessity and the trend for better employer-employee relations. This, when accomplished, is the thing that will finally take the gangster out of collective bargaining and give back to management and labor their birthright. That is the right to deal and bargain as free people.

Learn to Talk Language of Superiors

FURTHER, in connection with this employer-employee relationship is that important angle which brings about better understanding between top management and its immediate lieutenants. What you as a supervisor do about this will depend to a large degree upon the final improvement. In other words, learn to talk the language of your superior.

And now last, but not least, for yourselves—that portion of your anatomy (hide) which we often find ourselves using as an alibi. Have you heard any of your friends say lately: "I just never get a minute to myself any more. My wife even says I might just as well take my bed down to the office or the plant because I never get a chance to do anything at home except eat and sleep."

Now shouldn't we be damn thankful to be able to eat and sleep? There are many men in positions of industrial responsibility these days that are getting fagged out and perhaps fed up with long hours, but our country finds itself in a critical situation. Day and night effort is being put forward by men in high places, not only in government, industry and armed forces, but among that 12% who are the supervisors and who should dedicate their entire energy to their country's cause.

Get on the band wagon because there is no one that plays a more essential part than the superintendent and his foremen—because of the critical importance of their jobs many demands will be made upon them. We undoubtedly have before us many months and possibly years of international struggle, and the only hope for ultimate victory is work, **WORK—WORK**—hard work and long hours of work.

And remember that the one thing in which there is equality for all men is time. You have exactly the same number of hours and minutes in your day as all of the great men of the world, including President Roosevelt and General MacArthur. The only difference comes in the fact that the way you use it determines exactly what you accomplish.

Manual Well Prepared

Think the SOGES Safety Manual is tip-top and well prepared. Our company has been passing out something similar to the employees along with pay checks every month for years. We believe they tend to keep the workers thinking about safety. If you can get them to read such material and not simply look at them and toss them away then the effort is worth while. Turnover of labor is something enormous and apparently will not be getting any better. This makes for a lot of extra work and in addition more safety caution to the new employee. —Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

IS THE "HAND Writing ON THE WALL" OF YOUR ELEVATOR?



Are there cracks . . . signs of weather-wear? Hallmarks of deterioration and forerunners of still greater destruction?

If there is evidence of needed repairs, we cordially invite you to consult our trained engineers . . . to investigate the time-tested scientific **MANY** principles of weather-proofing and rehabilitating all types of concrete and brick masonry.

An unbeatable record of plant restoration bears convincing witness of the sterling worth of our work . . . Yes, of our *ability* and *willingness* to render the most constructive service attainable.

B. J. MANY CO., Inc.

30 No. La Salle St.
213 State St., Detroit

Chicago, Ill.
Baltimore (Md.) Life Building

New Controlled Materials Plan

EFFECTIVE April 1st the new Controlled Materials Plan replaces the priorities method of obtaining materials and supplies, as briefly outlined in the last number. When the plan is fully in effect, July 1st, no orders may be placed for controlled materials until an allotment number has been received. Then a consumer holding an allotment number may place his purchase order with any supplier,—the smaller orders going to recognized warehouses.

The Requirements committee of WPB will distribute the available supply of controlled materials by making allotments to Industry divisions, or others, each quarter. Each Industry division will make allotments to the prime consumers under its jurisdiction. Requirements for maintenance, repair or operating supplies shall NOT be included in bills of materials or applications for allotment. Requirements for such purposes are to be obtained separately as provided in CMP Regulation No. 5.

Food processors, which include millers preparing grain and seed, were previously advised to place orders for equipment needed for approved new plant facilities, and to take immediate action to keep supplies of maintenance and repair parts at a normal level. "Preservation and storage" are divisions of the food industry mentioned in CMP Reg. No. 5, thus it is presumed that the entire industry will be accorded the AA-1. This AA-1 preference rating supercedes the old A-10 P-100. Since most readers will not have a CMP allotment symbol, they are not required to use one, nor should they use a preference rating for the acquisition of the above materials. Use your P-100 for your P Order No.

All materials for maintenance, repair and operation supplies, other than unfabricated products of controlled materials (iron, copper and aluminum), can be obtained, subject to

PD-1A FOR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

WPB form PD-1A has again been revised and is now available in all field offices. This form should be used principally for capital equipment and such material which cannot be obtained with the assistance of general preference rating orders. In other words, if priority assistance provided by CMP Reg. No. 5 or order P-100 and other applicable P-orders cannot be utilized, form PD-1A should be used. Regional offices are authorized to issue preference ratings certificates up to \$500 for priority assistance for emergency maintenance and repair materials.


quantity restriction, by use of AA-1 preference rating and the manually signed certification shown below. Repair parts for such equipment as bearings, fans, grinders, and any other repair and maintenance parts essential for operation, are included.

"The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to the penalties of section 35(a) of the U. S. Criminal Code, to the seller and to the War Production Board, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the

undersigned is authorized under applicable War Production Board regulations or orders to place this delivery order, to receive the item(s) ordered for the purpose for which ordered, and to use any preference rating or allotment number or symbol which the undersigned has placed on this order."

Says He Admires It

Thanks very much for the copies of GRAIN. I appreciate seeing them and I still admire your layout and color work—to say nothing of the interesting material.—A. W. Baum, Chalfont, Pa.

 **CONTROL WEEVIL**
this SIMPLE, DIRECT,
ECONOMICAL WAY!

Use the fumigant that not only kills the adult insects, but penetrates the eggs to kill life within. It's

Larvacide
CHLORPICRIN

with a record of more than eighteen years' success. Application requires no costly apparatus. Cost is

ONLY \$1.50 to \$1.70 PER THOUSAND BUSHELS
in closed, concrete bins

Kill RODENTS at Wholesale

without Carcass Nuisance

LARVACIDE penetrates retreats, brings pests out on the run, to die on the open floor where they can be swept up for disposal • Light dosage—only a generous pint or so to each 1,000 sq. ft. of floor area.

Write for literature on the Easy Way to Effective Pest Control—and help with your special problem.

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Cylinders 25-180 lbs., also handy 1-lb.
Dispenser Bottles, each in sealed can, 6
or 12 to wooden case. Stocked near you.

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FIRE SAFETY IN ELEVATORS AND MILLS

By William H. Easton, Safety Research Institute

AS EVERYONE in the grain business should know, the worst fire hazard to be found in elevators and mills is the grain dust.

This dust is combustible, and sufficient amounts of it suspended in the air will explode, if ignited by a spark or flame from any source. One such dust explosion is always bad enough in itself, but, when the first explosion stirs up settled dust, it is followed by a second and much more violent one—and then a third.

Housekeeping Vital

BECAUSE of the presence of this serious hazard, special steps must be taken in every elevator and mill to protect it from fire. Among the more important of these steps are the following:

**REDUCE HAZARD
of FIRE and
EXPLOSION**

**CONTROL STATIC
WITH
WESTERN
STATIC
ELIMINATOR**

The scientifically developed
Brush that Collects and
Eliminates Static


A proven safety device for use
wherever Conveyor Belts or other
Belts are constantly building Elec-
trical Static through friction . . .
in plants where there is danger of
Fire and Explosion due to static
sparks igniting dust in the air.

Thousands of fine wire bristles in-
terwoven between heavy copper
wires collect generated static, and
conduct it to a convenient ground.
Static is broken down into such
small units that at no time is a
flasher spark visible.

INEXPENSIVE . . . and easy to
attach. No installation cost. So
durable, they last indefinitely,
and do not impair or interfere
with the operation of the belt.

Our Engineers will be glad
to advise you. Write for
illustrated folder, per-
formance data and price.

WESTERN BRUSH COMPANY
35 S. Market Street Chicago



1. All parts of the structure should be kept as free from dust as possible.

Dust that would otherwise escape into the atmosphere, as from conveyors, cleaners, driers, rolls, etc., should be picked up by a suction system and discharged into dust collectors, or, when dust prices are low, to the boilers. In the latter case, an automatic damper should be installed in the blower pipe to prevent fire running back through it.

Dust that settles on floors, walls, ledges, etc., should be removed by a vacuum cleaning system; brushes and brooms that stir up the dust should never be used while the plant is in operation. Dust in motors, dryer coils, and other inaccessible places should be blown out by compressed air.

Must Follow Electrical Code

2. No open flame should be allowed except in places where there is no dust.

Smoking should be prohibited. All electrical equipment should be installed in accordance with the rules for dusty places in the National Electrical Code. Machinery likely to emit static sparks should be grounded. Ceaseless care must be exercised to prevent fires from being started by overheated bearings, belt friction, choked conveyors, and other mechanical troubles. Watchmen should carry electric flashlights.

3. Care must be taken to prevent spontaneous combustion, which may occur in piles of green or improperly-dried grain. Grain dust mixed with vegetable oils may also ignite spontaneously and should never be allowed to collect.

4. Adequate fire-protection equipment should be provided.

Standpipes and hydrants, with fire hose, and automatic sprinklers should be installed where applicable, but special reliance should be placed on hand-operated fire extinguishers. These devices are of particular value because, unless a fire that starts in your plant is put out immediately by the men on the spot, it may spread with great rapidity.

Different Types

FOR use on fires in wood, grain and its refuse, and other ordinary combustible materials, soda-acid or other water-types of fire extinguishers should be provided. The soda-acid type may be installed in areas heated in cold weather, but where there is no artificial heat, the extinguishers should be of anti-freeze type.

All electrical equipment and fire

hazards created by gasoline, oil or other flammable liquids should be protected by means of vaporizing-liquid or carbon-dioxide fire extinguishers. Neither of these types needs to be protected from cold weather.

5. Every able-bodied worker in the place should be trained in the use of the fire extinguishers so that they will act promptly and effectively in emergencies.

Such training is best given in frequently-held fire drills, when the workers should discharge the extinguishers, preferably on test fires if these can be built with safety.

6. All fire-protection equipment should be frequently inspected and properly maintained so that it is always ready for instant action.

7. Because of the explosion hazard, all workers should be promptly evacuated from a mill or elevator if a fire gets out of control.

LARGER FIRE LOSSES IN 1942

Jan. 10—Superior, Wis. Grain Elevator. Loss: \$1,750,000. Mechanical failure in a leg of the Great Northern Elevator "X" resulted in a fire with ensuing violent grain dust explosion which damaged structural members and disrupted the sprinkler system. The frame elevator was destroyed, together with nearly all the contents, which consisted of approximately 1,250,000 bu. of grain.

June 5—Indianapolis, Ind. National Starch Products, Inc. Loss: \$650,000. Fire following a series of dust explosions destroyed or damaged several units of this medium-sized starch plant. The plant did not meet modern requirements in construction, equipment, dust control, or segregation of processes. Three explosions occurred which caused so many sprinkler heads to open that the sprinklers were ineffective and were shut off to conserve water for the fire department pumps. The fire spread very rapidly and the fire department is credited with excellent work in bringing the fire under control.

Aug. 13—Wolfe City, Tex. Kimbell Milling Co. Loss: \$258,000. Fire of unknown origin destroyed this iron-clad frame flour and feed mill. It is known that the delayed discovery of the fire, combustible nature of the building and contents, and lack of adequate fire protection were responsible for the large loss.

Oct. 25—Danville, Ill. H. J. Lauhoff Grain Co. Loss: \$400,000. This former brewery building was practically destroyed by a fire of uncertain origin which started on the 3rd floor. The plant was engaged in the manufacture of various corn cereal products, including "core binder flour" used in the production of cores for steel castings. The fire occurred about 2 a. m. while the plant was in operation. There are several conflicting



... the "Seventh Son of
a Seventh Son" who at-
tempted to predict
when and where a Dust
Explosion would strike

and
WAS HIS FACE
RED!

Dust Explosions are absolutely *unpredictable*. But, they are not *unpreventable*! And in prevention there lies *safety*.

Robertson Safety Ventilators provide a preventive measure, because, mounted on your elevator legs, they continually vent fine dust through gravity action . . . thus eliminating the risk of primary explosions.

As a *final* safeguard . . . Robertson Safety Ventilators establish an "exit" through which a Dust Explosion is ushered *outside* . . . and through this release of pressure there is protection against the destructive e-x-p-a-n-s-i-o-n of secondary explosions.

Play safe with Robertson Safety Ventilators. Complete descriptive literature upon request.

H. H. ROBERTSON CO.

Farmers Bank Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

reports as to the cause, but it is supposed that grain dust may have been ignited by flame from one of the gas-fired purifying machines. There was apparently some delay in calling the fire department while employees fought the flames with first aid appliances, because when the fire department arrived the entire west end of the 3rd floor was involved. The lack of automatic sprinkler protection, highly combustible nature of the contents, wooden interior construction of the building and the numerous unprotected openings made the large loss almost inevitable.

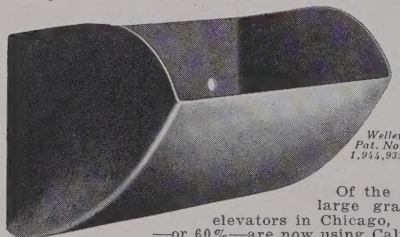
Dec. 1—Oswego, N. Y. Oswego Soy Products Corp. Loss: \$500,000. This plant occupied a 3-story unsprinkled brick-joist building and was engaged in the processing of soybeans. The building contained a motor-driven bucket conveyor having frame enclosed legs operating from the first to the upper floors. This conveyor is believed to have been in operation when the fire was discovered in the leg of the conveyor on the first floor. Employees attempted to extinguish the flames before calling the fire department. When the fire department arrived, the flames had spread through the conveyor to all floors. The fire chief reports that dust explosions and quantities of soybean oil contributed to the rapid spread and persistency of the fire. The blaze was extinguished after 20 hours, but not until the building was destroyed.—National Fire Protection Ass'n, Boston.

BEWARE HITLER SUPPORTER

So many fires about elevators and warehouses indicate some misguided Hitler supporters are taking matters in their own hands and helping the Axis. These people are not members of any "Bund" and are therefore all the more dangerous, acting independently. Watch out for suspicious characters and protect your plant all you can.—Colorado Millers, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

60% USE CALUMET CUPS!



Of the 30 large grain elevators in Chicago, 18—or 60%—are now using Calumet Cups to elevate their grain faster and more efficiently. Profit by the experience of these large operators—install Calumets in your elevator legs for greater capacity at minimum costs—Write for circular 35.

CALUMET CUPS
B. J. WELLER CO.
327 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Ill.

HANDLING "SHO" WHEAT AT BALTIMORE

By Frank A. Peterson, Norris Grain Co., Baltimore

In 1875 the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange was established and at the same time an Inspection Department was put in operation. In 1904 most of downtown Baltimore was destroyed by fire along with the quarters of the Exchange. When new quarters were obtained the name was changed to the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

The Inspection and Weighing Department is operated differently from other cities in that it is responsible for the grain entering public elevators so long as it is in store. Orders transmitted to the elevator manager by the merchant who owns the grain as to processing for grade or conditioning is handled by the inspector in charge. He is stationed permanently at one house. None have less than 15 years experience, while the chief inspector can boast of 38 years grading grain.

This is a soft wheat section and a humid one to boot, therefore, it is a difficult problem to take care of grain. Grain from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware usually

arrives in Bay boats carrying from 1000 to 3800 bushels. They are discharged into the elevators by suction. It is not unusual in the busy season to see eight or ten lying alongside the docks awaiting their turn for unloading.

The grain is often high in moisture and full of weed seed and the ever present green garlic. This presents a real problem for the elevators to dry and clean. The elevators and the Inspection and Weighing Dept. work hand in hand to give the best service possible for all concerned and has proved very satisfactory. Naturally the export elevators are equipped for high speed operation and can handle anything that comes along whether salvage or good.

Wheat from upstate Maryland and Pennsylvania is of high quality and when blended with the Shore wheat makes a mixture much desired by the mills to the South. Southerners are famed for their hot bread and biscuit and this fills the bill for them. A setup of this kind is not encountered anywhere else to my knowledge.

"CALLING ALL HORSEPOWER"

IN A drive to get more war production out of electric motors and at the same time save up to 40% of the copper, steel and aluminum used in their manufacture, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company recently began a calling-all-horsepower campaign by asking motor users to load each unit to the limit. "The shortage of critical materials is daily becoming more acute, and it is, therefore, definitely up to each one of us to do our part in conservation," they say.

Six Recommendations Made

To make full use of all motor horsepower, six recommendations were made:

1. Motors open to the air should be overloaded 25% above their nameplate rating unless the surrounding temperature is exceptionally high. Enclosed motors can be overloaded 10% and direct current open motors 15% under the same conditions.

2. Most plants using small motors have 220 or 440-volt power supplies. WPB has asked that 440 volts be used because this reduces the amount of copper required in leads and control apparatus.

3. Use of standard sealed sleeve bearing motors unless ball bearing motors are absolutely essential. Ball bearings are urgently needed in other war machinery.

4. Use motors of highest practical standard speed and void use of multi-speed motors. Faster motors are smaller and require less critical materials to build.

5. Use alternating current motors in preference to direct current types wherever possible. This saves substantial amounts of copper and helps alleviate a shortage of direct current motor manufacturing capacity.

6. Match control and circuit protective equipment to the motor on the basis of nameplate horsepower rating, thus getting the maximum use from control equipment.

Examples of Savings Given

These examples of saving were cited:

Thirty-six pounds of vital materials are conserved by using a motor rated at one horsepower, instead of 1½ horsepower, for a 1¼ horsepower load.

Sixty-three pounds of materials are saved by using a motor rated at five horsepower for a 6¼ horsepower load. Ordinarily, a motor rated at 7½ horsepower would be applied to such a job.

Five hundred and fifty pounds of material are saved when a motor rated at 100 horsepower is used for a 125 horsepower maximum load. Usually, a 125-horsepower motor would be ordered.

The program calls for close teamwork between industry and engineers to determine the exact horsepower needed by each machine that is to be driven. With these findings, motor users can take advantage of favorable operating conditions and extra service factors built into the motors.

SAFETY CONTEST BIGGEST YET; 44 ENTERED

FORTY-FOUR safety conscious members entered the annual SOGES safety contest which comes to a close on March 1st. This is the highest number of active participants in the association's six years of such safety activity conducted under the capable guidance of Clarence W. Turning, according to Oscar W. Olsen, Globe Elevator Division, F. H. Peavey Co., Duluth, chairman of the committee. In view of the unprecedented activity in handling and processing plants this term, it is predicted that the 5 million man-hour mark will be passed, as compared with 2 million last contest.

In a report issued to those participating showing the comparative standings of each plant entered, safety contest committee secretary Malcolm M. Noxon, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis, cites that out of the 28 whose reports were complete there were 20 who came through the period involved without a scratch. A new report is now being prepared, he states, which shows a deplorable drop in accident-free man-hours as well as the need for redoubled injury-prevention efforts.

Those entered to date include:

Walter Teppen, Occident Terminal Division, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Duluth;
Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, Ill.;
Robert Brett, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis;
Jack Coughlin, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis;
Ray Finley, GLF, Buffalo;
John Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Brothers, Omaha;
Bob Ginn, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita;
Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., Minneapolis;
F. Maynard Losie, Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis;
Paul Konopatzki, Bunge Elevator Corp., Minneapolis;
Harold Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.;
William H. Gassler, Rosenbaum Brothers, Chicago;
Frank McLean, Superior Elevator Co., Ltd., Port Arthur;
E. K. Dillman, Leval & Co., Inc., Minneapolis;
Percy C. Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Fort William;
John Long, Columbia Malting Co., Chicago;
Charles F. Walker, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Council Bluffs;
R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William;
M. M. Noxon, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis.

Vincent A. Shea, St. Anthony Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis;

Walfred Augustson, Crescent Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis;

Perry Wheeler, Interstate Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis;

Herman Peterson, Republic Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis;

E. L. Dobbin, Pioneer Steel Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis;

Emil Carlson, Star Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis.

A. A. Westling, Concrete Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis;

George Dunkelbeck, Monarch Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis.

Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids;

Fred A. Sibbald, National Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William;

William H. Kamp, Ralston-Purina Co., Kansas City;

W. A. Thomson, Jr., Thomson Grain Elevator Co., Louisville;

R. E. Garber, Enid (Okla.) Elevator Corporation;

Tom G. Burris, Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, Fort Worth;

E. B. Goughnour, Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, Fort Worth;

Lewis Inks, Quaker Oats Co., Akron, O.;

Carl Pauken, Rice Grain Co., Toledo, O.;

T. C. Manning, Wabash Elevator, Uhlmann Grain Co., North Kansas City;

T. C. Manning, Katy Elevator, Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Kan.;

Oscar W. Olsen, Globe Elevator Division, F. H. Peavey & Co., Duluth;

Vern L. Willis, Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, O.;

Arnold Myers, Stratton Grain Co., Chicago;

Walter Myers, Stratton Grain Co., Schneider, Ind.;

Steve Halac, The Glidden Co., Chicago.

POLITICAL RIVALRY

Young Bride: "Darling, do you think of me day and night?"

Alfred: "Sweetheart, I cannot tell a lie. Sometimes I do let my mind drift and wonder who the Republicans will nominate for president."

FIRST IN NEW CONTEST

Emil Buelens, The Glidden Company, Chicago, is first to sign up for the SOGES 1943-44 Annual Safety Contest. One of the first trophy winners, The Glidden Company has entered each of the past six contests.

Others Entering 1943-44 Contest Now

Others already entered in the contest for the coming year, which runs from March 1st to February 29th, include:

E. W. Engberg, Manager, Iowa Milling Co., Cedar Rapids.

Lewis Inks, Quaker Oats Co., Akron. Robert Brett, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis.

Norman Boadway, Collingwood (Ont.) Terminals, Ltd., and Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Chicago.

Enjoyed Dust Explosion Conference

I enjoyed representing the SOGES at the NFPA meeting of the Dust Explosion Hazards committee immensely, for there is nothing like getting together with regular fellows who know their stuff. It also gives one an opportunity to bring out the best ideas on dust hazards.

The meeting raised my blood pressure to normal again and I'm feeling tip top. Couldn't feel any better. Incidentally, I don't remember losing a single day on account of sickness at Corn Products Refining in 24 years of service. Furthermore, I was awarded a diamond studded quarter-century service ring at the annual Christmas party, held at our New York office. It was grand, with over 200 attending. President George M. Moffett spoke and Vice President F. T. Fisher presented rings to 24 employees.

Do not hesitate to call on me if I can act on any committee or represent the SOGES at any meetings. Our old Edgewater (N. J.) plant headquarters are now in a new setting at Ridgefield, N. J.—Bill Schaediger, North Bergen, N. J.

DUST EXPLOSION WRECKS PLANT

Fire, following an explosion of grain dust, destroyed the grinding and milling department of the Dorsel Co., flour manufacturers of Newport, Ky., on Feb. 14. Handicapped by zero weather, firemen from six communities worked for hours to put out the 7 a. m. blaze that resulted in \$100,000 loss. Huge stores of grain were saved.

CHINA BIGGEST

China was our biggest flour customer in 1940, Cuba was second, states one authority. Buffalo, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Toledo are the four largest flour producers—and in that order.

WEEVIL-CIDE—

The **3** TO **1**

**CHOICE OF THE
GRAIN TRADE**

Your Weevily Grain Is a Menace

WITH the approach of the new harvest season it is time to think about guarding the new grain against insect infestation. The necessity for this was, perhaps, never greater than this year.

The past season was very favorable for grain insects and, due to overtaxed storage facilities, a large volume of grain remained stored in farm bins or other structures where control of these insects was very difficult. As a result, a large part of this storage is heavily infested and is a menace to the new grain.

The increasing dependence of the world upon this country for its food supply makes it imperative that we safeguard our food. Therefore, if you are holding old grain over or moving it to make room for the new crop, make sure it is free from weevil. Don't let a "lousy" bin be a menace to your new grain.

Do it now with WEEVIL-CIDE.

THE Weevil-Cide
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT **COMPANY**

1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"TIN CAN" WHEAT UNFIT

Practically every carload of wheat coming out of steel bins and other temporary federal storage in Southwest Kansas is heat damaged and grades sample—and is generally unfit for human consumption, according to reports. And at that 75% of the prefabricated storage was never utilized—much of it was never set up.

CARLOADINGS NEAR PEAK

Carloadings of grain and grain products are holding steady around crop movement levels, and to date show a 59.9% increase over the 1941 movement and 22.8% over 1942. Large purchases of wheat in storage at Fort William will further swell the figures with the opening of navigation. Movement in recent weeks is reported as:

	1943	1942	1941
March 13.....	48,599	38,233	32,562
March 6.....	50,440	38,356	31,113
Feb. 27.....	50,561	37,351	34,058
Feb. 20.....	51,625	36,087	27,233
Feb. 13.....	48,264	38,745	29,297

Cumulative loadings for 11 weeks to March 13th were: 538,376 in 1943, 438,519 in 1942, and 336,794 in 1941.

WHEAT GRIND JUMPS

During January 1,061 mills operating at 76.8% of their daily 24-hr. capacity ground 49,958,636 bu. wheat compared with 1,068 mills grinding 46,069,002 bu. in December, and 1,092 mills grinding 43,611,451 bu. in Jan. '42.

10 MILLION ACREAGE BOOST

Food and feed crop acreage will be increased 3½% or 10,000,000 acres over 1942, the federal crop reporting board states. Corn will go into 96,827,000 acres, or 106.4% of last year's plantings, and spring wheat into 14,707,000 acres, or 103.6%. Durum wheat planting intentions dropped to 2,103,000 acres, 97.6% of 1942 plantings.

Green Bugs in Texas

Green bugs are prevalent, particularly south of Amarillo, reports the Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Leaf rust is also noted in most Texas wheat fields. It is estimated that 50% of the North-Central crop has been entirely ruined, and a large portion of other fields materially damaged.

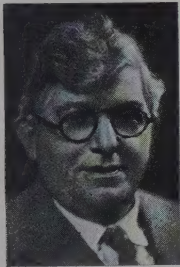
Grain Dust Price Up

Prices being paid for grain dust are up again and promise to reflect the demand for rapidly disappearing feed proteins.

Inflation eventually ruins those who raise prices as well as those who must pay them—Buy WAR BONDS and fight inflation.

BETTER COOPERING OF HEAVILY LOADED CARS MANDATORY

Poor cooperage of heavily loaded cars of grain and grain products is defeating the purpose of ODT in demanding more bushels per car, according to Joseph A. Schmitz, Chief



Weighmaster Chicago Board of Trade. Overloads exceeding the marked capacity are common and prevent any sort of sampling, for which both shipper and receiver suffer. All that is asked is that cars be loaded to the grain line only.

Not only does present cooperage of heavily loaded cars NOT meet the requirements of overloaded cars, it would not suffice for ordinary loads, this authority warns. Increased loading means multiplied pressure, consequently additional reinforcements are mandatory. In order to reduce the difficulty of removing reinforced grain doors this reinforcement should only be applied over the joints of the doors they are reinforcing; furthermore they should be nailed only along their upper edges.

While the barricade should be securely fastened to the door post in every case, this does not mean that they are to be spiked or over-nailed, for on double thickness grain doors two 12-penny nails in each end are sufficient to prevent door shifting. That 68% of the cars reported leaking showed improper cooperage at the doors emphasizes the importance of calking or covering cracks between the doors as well as of drawing the door tight to the door post, Mr. Schmitz points out.

208 WHEAT VARIETIES

There are 208 distinct varieties of wheat grown on farms, according to USDA Circ. 634, which is based upon some 11,000 questionnaires. Messrs. Clark and Quisenberry, who prepared this report, state that the farmer crop reporters are becoming more "variety conscious" due to the emphasis being placed on varieties by the grain trade, experiment station and extension workers, farm papers, and by the wheat growers themselves.

Eleven varieties occupy more than a million acres each. This list includes Turkey, Blackhull, Tenmarq and Kanred, among hard red winter wheats; Fultz, Fulcaster, Trumbull and Kawvale (semi-hard) in the soft red winter wheat group, and Marquis, Ceres and Thatcher in the hard red spring wheat class. Turkey is the leading variety in four states, second in eight, third in three. The acreage of hard red winter wheat is more than twice that of any other class,

the relative acreage increasing from 32% in 1919 to 47% in 1939. The acreage of soft red winter wheat, on the other hand, has decreased from 30% in 1919 to 19% in 1939. Mindum Durum ranks first in acreage.—Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n.

GOOD WHEAT BY LAW

Registration of all wheat varieties now grown commercially in Kansas, with registration of inferior qualities to be refused, is being pushed by the Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat, the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, and other interested groups. With almost 207 million bushels grown last year having a value of approximately \$235,000,000, a dollar an acre or \$11,000,000 can be added to the state's income, it is held.

New varieties will be tested for yield and other field characteristics and for milling and baking qualities, and strains falling below Turkey would become outlawed, according to plans. Canada and Argentina have made great strides forward following these principles, it is pointed out.

MANAGERS' NIGHT AT MINNEAPOLIS

Mr. Gideon Seymour, editorial editor of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, will address the annual Managers' Night meeting being held by the Gopher state SOGES chapter on March 30th. "Where Do We Stand Today? Where Will We Stand Ten Years From Now?" is his subject.

To be held in the St. Anthony Commercial Club, the big Smorgasbord event is, according to the announcement received from Leighton Steere of the Leighton Steere Belting & Supply Co., free to all. In addition, technicolor sound movies of Alaskan big game hunting will be shown.

GET KEY MEN DEFERRED NOW!

The fact that one of your key men is working in your plant, an essential business, does not automatically confer upon him the right to deferment. It must be established in each case that the individual in question is an essential man in an essential business.

In a few cases, local draft boards have disregarded the rules laid down from Washington about the deferment of essential employees in essential industries. In such cases, the employer should NOT hesitate to avail himself of the appeal right. Review boards have a much broader experience in passing upon claims for occupational deferment than do many local boards, and should be asked to sit in judgment in cases of difference of opinion.

Food processing is an activity essential to the support of the war effort, states the War Manpower Commission. Flour and other grain mill products, prepared feeds for animals and fowls, starch, cereals, corn syrup and edible fats and oils and others previously publicized are included. Obtaining deferments before being drafted is urged.

FDR URGES ADVERTISING

"THE desire for liberty and freedom can be strengthened by iteration of their benefits through advertising," President Roosevelt told the AFA recently. "There are many messages which should be given the public through the use of advertising space.

"If the members of your organization will, whenever possible, assist in the war program and continue the splendid spirit of co-operation which they have shown during the past year, advertising will have a worthwhile and patriotic place in the nation's total war effort."

Every Nu-Hy INSTALLATION DEMONSTRATES

EFFICIENT PICK-UP + UNIQUE DESIGN = HIGHEST CAPACITIES
EFFICIENT DISCHARGE CLOSER SPACING AT ANY PRACTICAL
OPERATING BELT SPEED

THE OLD WAY
Gaps between buckets cause more turbulence and vibration, resulting in less efficiency and limited capacity, more damage to grain, and undue wear on equipment.

THE NU-HY WAY
Continuous spacing reduces gaps, produces smooth operation, greater efficiency and elevating capacity, less damage to grain, and removes undue wear on equipment.

THE GREATEST BUCKET ACHIEVEMENT IN A DECADE

This bucket is the logical answer to bucket elevator problems. Its scientific shape eliminates idle belt space... produces streamlined action... and transforms

pick-up impacts into smooth flowing pulsations. An analysis of your operations can easily be made by simply filling out our Capacity Analysis Form No. 76. Write for it now!

U. S. Pat. No. 2,301,728
Can. Pat. No. 407,149

Screw Conveyor Corporation
707 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.
SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKETS
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

ASK BETTER CO-OPERATION

THE importance to the war effort of good packing, secure loading and careful handling of freight shipments will be stressed in a nation-wide campaign to be sponsored by the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards, E. A. Jack, of Pittsburgh, general chairman of the com-

Effective
IN DESIGN ...
Economical
IN OPERATION

The
**DAY DUST
CONTROL SYSTEM**

Write for information

The **DAY Co.**

2938 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

mittee in charge of the drive and general traffic manager of the Aluminum Company of America, announced today.

Participating in the campaign, which will be conducted during April, are the 13 regional Shippers Advisory Boards, the Association of American Railroads, the Railway Express Agency and other interests, Mr. Jack declared. The drive will be highlighted by the holding of a series of local meetings in many of the principal cities during the month.

Cannot Afford Losses

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, have endorsed the campaign. In a letter to Mr. Jack, Mr. Eastman wrote: "Wartime conditions make it more necessary than ever for shippers, handlers and receivers of freight and express to strive for the goal of perfect shipping. Today many materials are on the critical list. All transportation facilities are heavily burdened. Goods lost or damaged in transit may be virtually irreplaceable. In any event, their replacement involves duplications of production and of transportation which the nation can ill afford. Perfect shipping will save materials, save transportation and save manpower.

"The war compels utilization, to the fullest possible extent, of every freight car and every locomotive the railroads possess. To get maximum service out of available equipment, freight cars must be loaded more heavily than has been customary, they must be loaded and unloaded promptly, and moved with the utmost dispatch and efficiency. As I see it, perfect shipping in wartime means attainment of all these objectives, in addition to exercise of every care in packing, marking and handling of shipments.

"Destruction or damage of commodities through carelessness cannot be tolerated. Unnecessary delays in loading, unloading or movement of cars must be avoided. Total war demands perfect shipping. We must ship right for victory."

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PLANT EMPLOYEES . .

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AGENCY

Board of Trade
Chicago, Ill.

WABash 3344-45

SCHMITZ ADDRESSES CHICAGOANS

"CAREFUL Coopering Helps to Get Satisfactory Weights" was the subject presented before the Chicago SOGES Chapter by Joseph A. Schmitz, Chief Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade, at their regular monthly meeting March 2nd. His remarks will be published in entirety.

"We have made it a practice to closely inspect every car before it is loaded," Emil Buelens, The Glidden Co., stated. "This has held down our claims to a minimum." Others expressed their opinions and experiences in the advantages of coopered cars.

"Absenteeism" was next discussed by W. P. McCarthy, Arcady Farms Milling Co. He told of the terrific drain on production capacity due to this cause. His thoughts are being prepared for publication.

Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., President of the SOGES, announced the cancelling of the annual convention by the Directors. An Executive meeting is to be held in June, he thinks, in Duluth—at the request of the Canadian Directors, because of limited exchange.

National President Lane presented an attractive desk pen set to Chapter President Edgar Josephson, who leaves Albert Schwill & Co. on April 1st, to join the Schreier Malting Co., Sheboygan, Wis. Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., now becomes chapter head. Chairman Buelens had charge of the program.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

The stork brought R. A. Hoyt, Pres., Tennant & Hoyt Co., Lake City, Minn., to these parts on April 1st. The next day Russell B. Maas, Vice Pres., Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind., made his debut. W. D. Walker, Pres., Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., Chicago, waited until April 13th for his natal day.

WELL PLANNED: TIMED

We surely appreciated meeting all the good fellows at the Omaha convention, as well as the fine ladies. In fact we had a glorious time from start to finish and think it one of the best we have attended for a long time. We cannot enumerate anything lacking. It was well planned and timed, and carried out without any hitch. We did not hear even one complaint, even from the ladies, so we take it all as well.—Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Company, Cedar Rapids, Ia., SOGES vice president.



Frank Blodgett to California Field

Frank Blodgett has had quite an exciting training period in Texas, Colorado and California fields. "Aside from being separated from my family, Gil Schenk, and good friends, Army life the past six months has been mostly enjoyable," he writes. "For a guy my age, it's good to be back in the pink of physical condition once more, as that's something I'd probably never get around to doing for myself. Facilities for entertainment inside the various fields where I've been stationed and the brand of food served up far exceeds anything I ever expected to see in any army."

"Following basic training in Texas, I attended Power Turret school, an Air Force technical school near Denver, graduating in December. Was immediately shipped out to a ferrying or transport squadron. However, my original idea on participation in the common effort was combat service and I still feel the same way. Have therefore made application for Officer Training school, with the hope of transferring to either tank destroyer, field artillery or infantry."

"Wish to acknowledge copies of 'GRAIN' you have been kind enough to forward from time to time while I've been in the Army. Give my best to all the boys."—Frank E. Blodgett, 65th Sqdn., 18th Ferrying Group, Hamilton Field, Calif.

[Ed.: What with a Kansas City Weevil-Cide man at Hamilton Field and an Omaha Larvacide man at San Diego, there ought to be some sort of a friendly "kill" over the week-end, as is customary in some quarters when gassing.]

Shea Airs Baseball

Vince Shea, Super of Van Dusen-Harrington's St. Anthony elevator, Minneapolis, will doubtless be heard over the air again this spring, commenting in his weekly review on state amateur baseball. This active SOGES worker was former head of the Minnesota Umpires Ass'n.

Welcomed Visitors

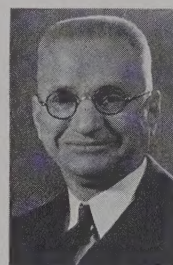
Welcomed visitors this month included Norman Bowdway, Collingwood (Ont.) Terminals, Ltd.; L. R. "Bob" Ginn, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., and Capt Newton Wood, Baltimore, Md., son of Chris Wood, deceased, of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Elevators, founder of the SOGES.

CAUGHT IN BELT DRIVE

Caught by a drive belt to a mixer, jerked into a pulley and line shaft by his right leg, a Missouri mill employe was severely injured recently. Although this was the first accident experienced by the plant since 1881, a broken right arm and leg resulted.

FETE RETIRING SUPER

"CHARLEY PETERSON" Night was held Feb. 17th by the Kansas City SOGES Chapter at the Green Parrot Inn with 30 odd present, reports O. B. Duncan, sec'y. "This was in honor of his 46 years as an elevator super, and of his retirement from the Simonds-Shields-Theis Co.'s plant. Charlie reviewed his many experiences through the long period he served as super and treated the gang to some grand chocolates after the meeting. Charley has been a most loyal SOGES member, one who has always passed on to a new man any knowledge he gleaned from his long experience."



Starting at the tender age of 19, Charley climbed aboard a horse on Feb. 11, 1897—to keep his shoe-shine out of the Kansas mud—and rode to the little station en route to Kansas City. Landing a job in the Maple Leaf elevator, he stayed on here until September of 1899. Going to St. Joseph, our young man took over the super's berth of the Maple Leaf elevator there until August of 1901. Returning to Kansas City he took over the first Maple Leaf house as super.

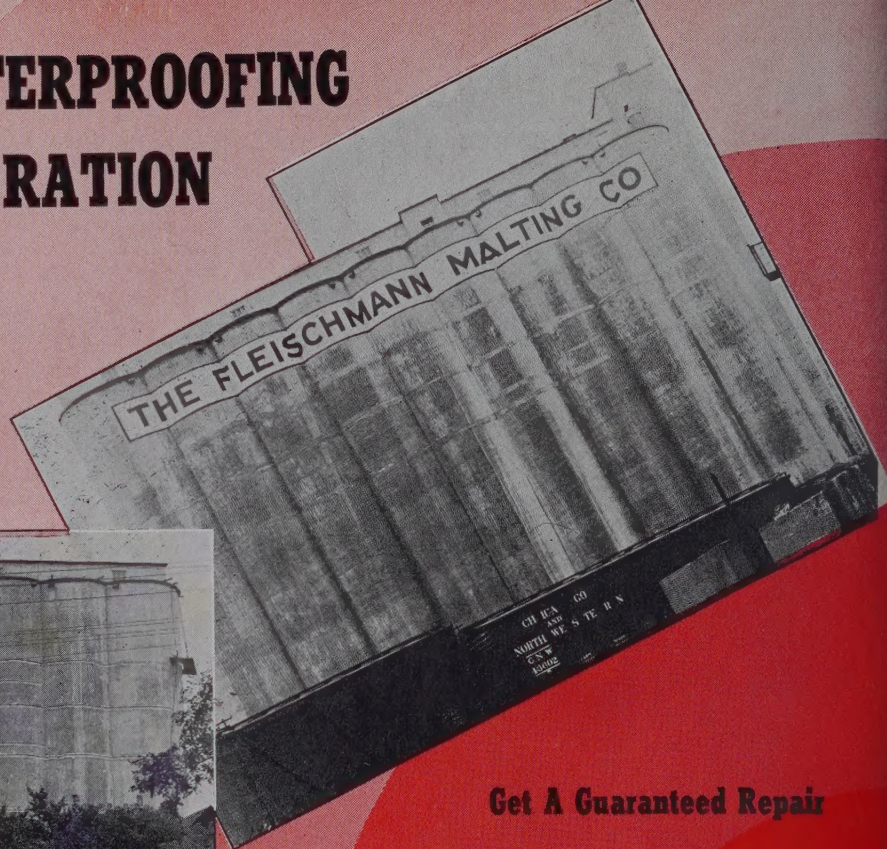
Like most old time plants, this one burned in 1905, but was rebuilt as the C. G. W. elevator. It was in 1913 that it was leased to the Lonsdale Grain Co. Six years later the firm name was changed to Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., and both the C. G. W. and the Milwaukee elevators were operated. Later they released the C. G. W. and took over the Rock Island house. Most everything changed but Charley. He was the General Sup through them all. Then in June, 1939, the firm name was again changed to Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co. and the Rock Island elevator was the center of operations.

Charley resigned March 1st, completing 46 years. He confided in his brother (Frank, of Norris Grain Co., Baltimore) that it was a grand and glorious feeling to lay in bed as long as he wanted to. He anticipates buying a patch of land and spending the rest of his days in the shade of the old apple tree with his family by his side. May those days be many.

Mr. A. J. Stanley, well known attorney of Kansas City, Kan., and brother of our own Ward Stanley, Super of Elevator B for Standard Milling Co., concluded the interesting evening with a lively talk on Americanism.

Each miner from a Government-closed gold mine, if working in a copper mine, can dig enough copper in one month for the copper content of six heavy tanks.

Successful **WATERPROOFING** **AND CONCRETE RESTORATION** *Must be done by Experts*



No Job Too Small Nor Too Large
to Command the Best of
Our Attention



Get A Guaranteed Repair



**Concrete Restoration
By Gunitite**



**Waterproofing
By "Surfacite"**



**Estimates Given
Without Obligation**



*Get Prepared Now
For What's Ahead!*

Repairs for all types of Industrial Plants Our Specialty—Grain Elevators, Processing Plants, Tanks, Tunnels, Bridges, Coal Bunkers, Sewers, Reservoirs, etc.

JOHN D. BOLTON

20 N. Wacker Drive

Gunitite Contractor

Chicago, Ill.